The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,089.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five.
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	,, 0 2½

As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,760 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Colombo	16
,, Carwar	9	,, Galle	17
,, Mangalore	10	,, Negapatam	20
,, Cannanore	11	,, Pondicherry	21
,, Tellicherry	11	,, Madras	23
,, Calicut	12	,, Coconada	25
,, Beypore	13	,, Visagapatam	26
,, Cochin	13	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Alleppy	14	,, Gopaulpore	27
,, Tuticorin	15	,, False Point	28
Arrive CALCUTTA	29		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 15 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSSORAH	17
	Nov.		
,, Kurrachee	3	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire	18
,, Muscat	6	,, Linga	21
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Linga	10	,, Muscat	24
,, Bushire	12	,, Guadur	26
,, Fao	14	,, Kurrachee	29
Arrive BUSSORAH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec 2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Coyter, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay, Tues., Oct. 31		Arrive Porebunder, Fri., Nov. 3	
Arrive Diu, Wednesday, Nov. 1		,, Dwarka, Saturday, ,, 4	
,, Verawul, ,, ,, 1	,,	Kutch Mandvi, ,, ,, 4	
,, Mangarole, Thurs., ,, 2	,,	Kurrachee, Sun., ,, 5	

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hodgkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 31st October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st proximo.

For Passage apply to HAJEE IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA, Office at Nacoda Mulla, No. 91, or to the Undersigned.

For Freight and particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

17th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez ..	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS : otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 28th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE new, First-class, fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To Trieste.....	1st Class. £ 70	2nd Class. ...	Deck. £ 19
,, Port Said...	£ 37	... £ 23	... £ 14
,, Suez	£ 36	... £ 22	... £ 13

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

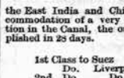
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,950 registered tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 effective, C. W. Pearson, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 23 days.

RATES ARE

1st Class to Suez	£30	Exclusive of Wines, &c.,
Do. Liverpool	50	
2nd Do. Do	30	

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Stewardess on board, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said.....	38	24	9	
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles; transhipment at Genoa).....	53.	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per s.s. BIVOUAC, which arrived from Liverpool on 21st instant, are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our inspection and countersignature, and to send BOATS alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 22 Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of (Purkhalo) Sholapore Cotton at Mandvee Bunder, Durrikhana Gully, Godown.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th day of October 1871, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of Thacker Vissanjee Narsinjee and Co., on account and risk of the first purchasers Messrs. Behrend Brothers, the undermentioned quantity of Cotton :—About 163 candies Sholapore Cotton, out of which about 12 candies are (examined (Purkhalo) bearing Behrend Brothers' stamp, the remaining 4½ candies to be examined in like manner.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c. &c.,

At 1 P.M.

One Bay Persian Horse, 6 years old, high 14-2, a good Hunter.
One Grey Arab ditto, 6 years old, high 14-2, a good Saddle Horse
A pair of Grey Australian Horses, high 14-2, go fast in single and double harness.
One English-built Brougham, with a pair of Horses.

AUCTION SALE OF CANDLES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, by order of Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co. on account of the concerned, the following candles saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalane.

Ex Teazer.

J R B—14 Cases Candles.
,, 2 ,, Candles.

Ex Khodabux.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the above Warehouse.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Babolla Tank, a lot of Building Materials, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL, PAPERS, PAINT, AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following articles saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane :—

Ex Khodabux.

Lloyds' Agents—8 Cases Sundries.
No Marks— 57 Kegs Paint.
8 Bags Cochineal, Papers, and Twine.
112 Cases Sundries.
19 Mat Bags, Papers, and Sundries.
5 Bundles Woollen and Canvas.
1 Hair Bed.
1 Iron Safe.
95 Cases and 23 Casks contents unknown.
2 Bags Red Lead.

Ex Steamer Columbian.

Lloyds' Agents—17 Cases
2 Bundles } Contents unknown.
2 Casks

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay the Custom Duty and clear the goods from the above Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best plated Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, Carriage, &c., at No. 72, Date Groove, Mount Road.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co,

Bombay, Forbes Street, 27th October 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 7th November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship ALGONQUIN, arrived from LIVERPOOL on 25th inst., are hereby forthwith requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND OFF BOATS alongside for their respective CARGOES, failing which Captain Jurdan will cause the Goods to be landed and warehoused on their account and risk.

Captain Jurdan will not be responsible for any damages to Goods, etc., after being put into Boats alongside, nor pt. will he be responsible for any debts his crew may contract while in port.

W. B. JURDAN, Master,
Care of Sorabjee Maneckjee.

Marine Street, Sassoon's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE QUARTERLY COUPON, DUE on the 16TH NOVEMBER in PARIS, is now PAYABLE at the Office of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, at the exchange of fcs. 3-48 PER RUPEE.

14, Rampart Row, W., 26th October 1871.

GOA LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT of GOA will ISSUE in BOMBAY a LOAN of TEN LACS of RUPEES, in Bonds of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each. Bombay Currency, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE in BOMBAY HALF YEARLY.

The Loan has been sanctioned by the PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT and is secured by an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on the Goods Imported and Exported at Goa, and is redeemable in fifteen years from date of issue.

We have been appointed the AGENTS of the Goa Government by His Excellency COUNT DE SAM JANUARIO, Governor of Goa, and are authorized to receive Tenders for this Loan up till Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November.

The issue for the present year will be restricted to Two Lacs of Rupees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Government of Goa.

Bombay, 26th October 1871.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.

BUS.—SALAAM !

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 28TH OCT.

BENEFIT OF

MR. ROBERT HELLER,

The distinguished Pianist, the eminent Somatic Conjuror, and sparkling Humourist.

A NEW SYSTEM OF MAGIC for this occasion, introducing the various feats *à la* Frikell, without the aid of accessories and appointments, *the Stage being entirely open*, and free from any appurtenance save the Piano, and Atalibi and Chair. This Programme of HELLER'S MIRACLES AND WONDERS is the most brilliant and extraordinary yet provided.

PART I.—WONDERS.

1. CARD MANIPULATION EXTRAORDINARY.
2. THE STORY OF A RUPEE.
3. CABALISTIC COOKERY.
4. HARLEQUIN.
5. THE SEVENTH BULLET.
6. WITH AN ORANGE.
7. A MARVELLOUS HATFUL.

PART II.—MUSIC.

Mr. HELLER will perform on his magnificent Grand Pianoforte—

1st, Brilliant Caprice on Airs from *Norma* and *Somnambula*.
2nd, "Home, sweet Home," (by request).

PART III.—MYSTERY.

A universal desire and wish to see the gifted young Lady,

MISS HELLER,

Prior to her departure in the astounding and marvellous development of

SUPERNATURAL VISION,

The wish will be gratified on this occasion. This gifted young Lady will appear in many novel additions not yet introduced.

PART IV. (*A new Phase.*)—INDIAN WONDERS.

1. THE GROWING PLANTS.
2. THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of Mr. and Miss Heller's departure from Bombay not taking place until Tuesday next,

AN EXTRA NIGHT

Will be given on MONDAY, October 30th, FOR THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE. Full particulars will be announced in the morning papers on Monday.

NOTICE.—We have given our PROCURATION to Mr. HERRMANN FLUGGE.

H. CLASON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of November next, at 4 P.M., SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mookhund Vundravan, and at the risk, and on account, of the Mortgagor, Chapajee Premajee, under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 21st October 1869, and made between the said Chapajee Premajee of the one part, and the said Mookhund Vundravan of the other part, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the upperstoried messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises thereon standing, built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, situate, lying, and being at Chapa Gully, or Khutterally First Lane, within the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, within the Sub-district of Mandvee, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay of Pension and Tax under No. 444, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rate under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 92 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say :—On the east by the house of Juggoo Withoba, on the west by the house of Hurrichund Raghoonath and a passage, on the north by the house of Chintoba Luxmonjee and Withulwady Street, and on the south by the said Khutterally First Lane or Chapa Gully, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Sudashive Dusrathjee and Nillajee Dusrathjee and are now in the occupation of the said Chapajee Premajee and his tenants.

For full particulars apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.—Dated this 26th day of October 1871.

SHAPOORJEE & THAKURDAS,
Mortgagee's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

G'S LINIMENT,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES

IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

TESTIMONIALS.

Owing to the great expense of advertising we are compelled to insert only those most recently received. They were entirely unsolicited.

Thanks to two bottles of G.'s Liniment, I have just succeeded in curing two Greyhounds afflicted with Mange. The poor animals had been suffering for more than a year ; they are now both quite well. I can strongly recommend this Ointment to the different Shikaries of this country.

(Sd). W. H. de M.

I used the bottle of G.'s Liniment on three cases of Malabar Itch with great success.

(Writer, a well-known Bombay Physician.)

I have just succeeded, with a bottle of G.'s Liniment, in curing a dog of chronic Mange. For the past eighteen months all endeavours to get the hair to grow, or the animal to look respectable, have been fruitless.

It is indeed a great boon to people having dogs or horses in this country.

(Writer a well-known Government Electrician.)

Will you give bearer another bottle of G.'s Liniment. The first has done my dog a great deal of service, and I hope to cure it of one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.

(Writer, a gentlemen high in position in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

I have tried G.'s Liniment, and it has effected a wonderful cure on a dog of mine. He was covered with spots, and constantly breaking out in small sores, from the effect, I believe, of his blood being poisoned from the bite of a panther. He is now quite well. I cannot too strongly recommend the Ointment.

(Writer, a Lieut-Colonel in Staff Corps, and a well-known Shikarry.)

Solo Preparers on behalf of the Proprietor,

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's

BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of Railway between KHUNDWAH and INDORE, including the Bridge over the River Nerbudda, a distance of 80½ miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in any one division. The Government of India cannot bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English Materials, for the most part, and Sleepers will be supplied by Government to the Contractor. The work will be paid for on a Schedule of Rates.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings, showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from Ma. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 30) Thirty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Indore State Railway," must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, so as to reach his Office not later than FRIDAY, the Eighth day of December 1871.

By Order,
CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer, Indore State Railway.

Dated Mhow, Central India, the 20th October 1871.

NOTICE!!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR

AND

MR. W. BENNEE,

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

PIANOFORTE TAUGHT, Rs. 10 per month. PIANOS TUNED. By H. LOVE, Oombarkhare.

PORT TRUST LAND SALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that certain PLOTS of LAND, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, near the Masjid Bridge, will shortly be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, under the orders of Government.

A Plan of the Land in question is being prepared, and this, with the Conditions of Sale, will shortly be ready at the Office of the Undersigned, who is also authorized to receive offers of purchase by Private Contract,

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Govt. Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, 4th October 1871.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY.....	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz ...	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours.....	11	
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY.....	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16	0
	Fine Super Merino	16	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	0
HOSIERY.....	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze.....	26	0
SHIRTS.....	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48	0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for.....	27	8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for ...	30	0
COLLARS.....	Shakespeare, per doz	6	8
	Dux, per doz	6	8
	West End, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth.....	11	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20	0
	Badham's Travelling Suit.....	20	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12	0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell.....	5	0
	Black Felt Tats	6	8
	Black Felt Worthing	6	8
	Black Felt Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6	8
HELMETS.....	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps.....	18	8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16	8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2	0
	Best Clarence.....	2	
	Best Cantab	2	0
SCARFS.....	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Satin".....	2	12
TIES	Black Eglinton.....	1	8
	Black Tom Thumb	1	8
	Coloured Eglinton	1	8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1	4
	White Dress Ties	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz ...	5	0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric.....	10	0
HO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues dull. Rates steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of Shares	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450 nl.
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	647½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ens. Issue	185
16,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	92
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£22	218-370	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	109-1/3	do.	Do, New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£15	100-1/1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,520
5,000	150	all		Prem Land e Fier Co. Ld.	140
150	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	925
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	3,850	225pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	940
150	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	290
150	2,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,100
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,200
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	6,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,100
350	2,000	all	200 pa	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co	9,200
200	2,000	1,800	20 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,095
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydnadie Press Co	2,725
250	5,000	1,437	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	1,150
200	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co	975 x d
2,000	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	530
125	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	1,000
250	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,025

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl.
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,240
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance spinning	2,600
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,600 nl.
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	998
1,800	150	150	25*	Brooch Mills	225
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,700
750	2,000	all	75 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,380
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,130
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Muscarjee Spinning	1,010 nl.
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,725
600	3,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	2,110

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	950 x. d.
50,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	24 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co	31 x. d.
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Treacher & Co	380
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co ... ...

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	... 10-12
Carolus	... 220
Mexican Dollars	... 220
Five- Franc Pieces	... 203
Bar Silver	... 107½
Gold Leaf	... 16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... 16-14
Australian Gold	... 16-14-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	... 112½
Five per cent	...102½ 102½
Four per cent	... 100½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	... 107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	... 108½
10 years' do. do.	... 106
5 years' do. do.	... 103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	... 114
Do. Do. Market Rate	... 114
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	... 95½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..	122

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—20TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th October, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 23rd October, 3-49 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 31 hours 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th October, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 25th October, 10-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th October, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 25th October, 7-3 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit 21 hours 6 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 25th to 9 P.M. of the 26th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 42	0 1
" Kurrachee	5 10	0 2
" Madras	0 41	0 14

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 26th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th Oct., 7-02 P.M.; via Turkey, 24th Oct., 2-07 P.M. Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th Oct., 7-37 P.M.; via Turkey, 25th Oct., 10-10 A.M. From America, via Russia, 25th Oct., 8 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH OCTOBER.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Cutch'di	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Daily 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Sauvas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Britt-h Sovereign	Davis	Newcastle, July 1.
	Algonquin	Jones	Liverpool, June 14.
	erita	Smile	Mauritius, Oct. 1.
	Annie Frost	Smith	Liverpool, June 22

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Stockbridge	Condon	Calcutta.
	Hindostan (s)	Rockell	China, &c.
	M. S Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Albert Victor, Clarke, to Galle.

Barque Backia Lutchemy, Walker, to Chittagong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Tapteo, to Calcutta.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
23	Fez Rohomon	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 7.
	Lottie Warren	Lucas	Boston, June 7.
	Futtay Moonbarrack	Nocoda	Muscat, Sept. 9.

STEAMER REPORT.

Trincomalee, 26th Oct., 2-30 P.M., H. M. S. Dryad sailed for Rangoon yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Roodee, 188 cases claret, 13 cases sherry, 17 cases curacao, and 20 cases champagne, Calder, Palmer & Co; 125 casks whiting, E A Calder; 5 cases candles, Stenhouse & Co; 300 keys roll sulphur, and 100 keys sulphur and copper, T Cuma; 50 cases candles, H F Soares; 18 cases champagne, 30 cases hock, and 24 cases claret, P Framjee & Co; 40 packages papers, H J H Isac; 196 cases oilmanstores, 10 cases soap, 9 cases currant, V Essawjee; 100 barrels cement's, N & B Wadia & Co.

Yeddo, s, 3 cases cochineal, S Dharsey; 9 casks zinc sheets, A H A Khan; 10 cases hams, Stenhouse & Co.

Albert Victor, 3 cases royal paper, S Gopinath.

European, s, 6 packages hardware, and 2 packages cutlery, B Heptoola; 2 packages hardware, M. Algibhoy.

FROM MELBOURNE.

Star of India, 10 cases butter, Lawrence & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 74 bales cotton, E Pasiewerck and Co.

Parsee, 50 bales wool, V Rewal.

12 Kegs, 399 bales cotton, Hall Brothers; 190 bales cotton, E Pasiewerck and Co.

Alonzo, s, 2 bales cotton, N Pursotumdass; 30 bales wool, H Thackersey; 30 bales cotton, F Chimanram; 30 bales wool, M Ramjee.

Columbian, s, 100 bales cotton, G Joosub; 71 bales wool, C Nensee.

Ganga (s), 14 bales cotton and 27 bales wool, K Pitamber and Co; 40 bales cotton, M Heerjee; 1 bale wool, H Ludha and Co; 50 bales cotton, D Gopejee; 106 bales cotton, H Nagsee an Co; 100 bales cotton, M Jamsetjee; 63 bales cotton, M Jugjeevan; 80 hogsheads cocoanut oil, D Canjee; 72 bales cotton D Hormusjee; 7 cases indigo, J Challaram; 250 bales cotton, V Bhowan; 50 bales wool, P Canjee.

India (s), 114 bales cotton, M Jewraz; 2 bales cotton, M Chatoorjee; 100 bales wool, N Khattow; 80 bales cotton, H B Touche and Co; 15 bales hides, C Nanjee; 24 bales wool, H Vusonjee; 34 bales wool, V Dewchund; 75 bales cotton, O Jaichund

Sumatra, (s), 52 bales cotton, D Odhowjee; 70 bales wool, V Vussonjee; 51 bales wool, N Goolalchund; 51 bales wool, V Bhawan; 50 bales wool, N Gullalchund.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 21 bundles silk, M C Ebram; 4 bundles E teeth, S Futtabhoy; 98 pieces E teeth, H S N Abdoola; 218 pieces E teeth, S Futtabhoy; 1 case shawls, S Sabharam.

Sumatra (s), 3 bales hides, W Chandabhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Ganga (s), 20 packages turmeric, and 19 packages dry ginger, E Sallom; 2 bundles shawls, H Othowla.

FOR HAVRE.

India (s), 75 bales cotton, H B Touche and Co; 48 bales cotton, K Pitamber and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 26th Oct, 8 AM—Weather fair, thermometer 82.

CANWAR, 26th Oct, 9 AM—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 77, barometer 29·95.

VINGORLA, 26th Oct, 11 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west thermometer 84.

CANNANORE, 26th Oct, 11 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west' thermometer 77, barometer 29·260.

TUTICORIN, 26th Oct, 11 AM—Weather cloudy, wind north-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·704.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Bates, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Belgaum.

Beale, Brigadier General, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Deesa.

Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Benson, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

Stirke, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Sealkote.

Combe, Lieutenant, Adjutant 21st Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

Cooper, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

Watson, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Augur.

Cowen, Deputy Inspector General, British Medical Service, on leave, from Scoundrabad.

Gibbs, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from ——.

Daniell, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Jones, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on genera duty, to Ahmedabad.

Haig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Surat.

Fischbacher, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the fur reg of 1868:—Conductor P Nelson, of the Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the fur reg of 1868:—Lieut Col C S Fowle, Ben S C, for two years; Maj A B Cumberlege, Mad S C, for two years; and first class Apothecary J Slaue, Ben Med Service, for two years.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the fur reg of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board in England:—Capt G Atkins, Ben S Corps.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the fur reg of 1854:—Dep Insp Gen of Hospitals W Thom.

The following promotions are made:—Second class schoolmaster George Eagleome, to be first class schoolmaster; third class schoolmaster James Gainher, and provisional third class schoolmaster Robert Farrell, to be second class schoolmasters.

The following officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 7 of G O G I, No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H M's Secretary of State for India:—Act Dep Insp Gen of Hospitals J F Miller, M D, is confirmed in that rank from the 14th Sept last, vice Felly, who vacated.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough in India for six months, commencing from 4th May last, under the provisions of rule 15 of fur reg of 1868:—Lt Col H F Disbrowe, S Corps, Political Supt, Pahlunpoor.

Referring to G O No. 572, dated 28th Aug last, the Apothecary for the Muscat Political Agency to be expunged.

The Government of India has ruled, with respect to the return journey of troops sent on escort duty, that they should march if it is cheaper to do this than to pay railway fares, except when they are needed for duty quickly; and that cases where there is any difficulty in ascertaining whether this principle can be correctly applied, should be decided on the judgment of the Commanding Officer who issues the order directing the return of the party.

The furlough to Europe, granted by General Orders Nos. 570 and 669 of 1871, to Majors F. W. Knight, and R. Wallace, Staff Corps, is under rule 13 of the furlough regulations of 1869.

With reference to G O Nos. 589, 610, 627, 653, and 630, of 1871, the furlough granted to the undermentioned officers was under rule 9 of the fur reg of 1868:—Surg R W James, M D; Lt-Col B R Whittaker, S Corps; Capt T H Fraser, S Corps; Capt E L Marryatt, Roy (Bombay) Engs; and Maj P A Elphinstone, S Corps.

Under the ruling of H M's Secy of State for India, officers who are candidates for the Bom S Corps are required to pass a year's probation with a native regiment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is confirmed:—Mr E Kilbane, appointed Acting Master Boatswain of the Dockyard on the 17th Aug 1866, to be confirmed in the above appointment, from the above date inclusive.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C R Ovans has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Colaba.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Sukharam Dhondeo Deshmookh, second class, second grade, Sub-Judge of Nundoorbar, in the Khandeish district, is allowed sick leave for a period of three months under sec H and clause 1 of sec 20 of the Uncov Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Mr Dinker Dhondeo Data to act as second class, second grade, Sub Judge of Nundoorbar, in the Khandeish district, during the absence of Rao Saheb Sukharam Dhondeo Deshmookh, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr E A Jones acted as District Supt of Police, third grade, Ahmedabad, from 27th Aug to 26th Sept 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr J M Campbell, Sapery Asst to the Collr of Colaba, is invested with the powers of a Mag in the Colaba district.

Cap F. S. Iredell, Act Asst Cantonment Mag, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from from 1st Nov 1871, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Lt-Col H R Hathway and Capt H Phillips respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Mag at Deesa on the 19th inst, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Balwunt and Mr. Wamunrao Gunesh respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Class Subordinate Judge of Moorbad, on the 5th inst, before office hours; and Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Balwunt received charge of the office of Second Class Sub Judge of Penn on the 9th inst before office hours.

Succaram wulud Kashiba, peon, to be jailor of the Sub Jail at Newassa, in the Ahmednuggur district, in the place of Bhowsing wulud Gungaramsing, deceased.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Capt J G McRae is appointed a Depy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Punch Mahals.

Mr John Pollen, appointed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India a member of H M's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on the 22nd instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J E Whiting, CE, to act as Ex Eng for Irrigation, Sholapoor.

The Rt Hon the Gov is Council is pleased to order the following promotions, with effect from the 1st October 1871:—

To be Ex Eng, Third Gade—Mr W J Fable; and Lt T J Willans, R E.

To be Ex Eng, Fourth Grade—Lt W C Morris; Lt R T Frere, R E; Lt O Chadwick, R E; Lt A Awdry, R E; and Lt J Kelly.

To be Asst Eng, First Grade—Mr E G Davies; Mr D Rutherford; Mr H N C Cloete; Mr J C Pottinger; and Mr J R Hatherly.

Lt H C Reynolds, R E, to act as Ex Eng, Dharwar.

Capt E D'O Twemlow, R E, to act as Ex Eng, Belgaum.

Capt J Grierson, Staff Corps, to act as Ex Eng, Ramngherry.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt A. LeMessurier, RE, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment of Dep Consulting Engr for Railways in Sind.

2. Capt A LeMessurier, RE, received charge of the office of Dep Consulting Engr for Railways in Sind, from Capt T F. Dowden, RE, on the forenoon of the 19th Oct 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J Candy, MA, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone College, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, commencing from the 26th inst.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 25th October, 1871.

A Committee composed as follows will assemble at the Brigade Major's office, to-morrow at 12. noon, for the purpose of reporting on the old records at that office:—

President—Lt Col Warden, A A General P D A.

Members—Maj Mallaby, 9th Regt N I; Capt Ross, Brigade Maj, Poona.

The officers named in the margin proceeded to Poona expeditiously at the public expense, Capt. Yonge, 16th N. I. Lt. Hilton, 3rd Hussars. to undergo a course of instruction in army signalling.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 25th October, 1871.

Army Head Quarters will be established at Mahableshwar on the 3rd proximo.

The following officers will proceed with army Head Quarters. The Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, the Quarter Master General of the Army, the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Correspondence of an emergent nature only to be addressed to Mahableshwar.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Capt and Local Major T. Hall, D Battery 9th Brig, from 16th Oct to 1st Nov 1871, in extension, on medical certificate.

66th Foot—Lt W H McMath to Ghisree from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate.

Lt W H McMath to remain at Ghisree from 29th Sept to 29th Oct 1871, on medical certificate, in extension.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 28	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	Nov. 6	...	11 A.M.	...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Oct. 30	...	11 A.M.	...	
China	Nov. 9	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M
Australia	" 23	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Nov. 4	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Upcountry Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Mondy and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0' 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CAYZER—October 24th, at London, the wife of Chas. W. Cayzer, Junr., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BONNAUD—October 21st, at Agra, the wife of Walter Bonnaud, Esq., of a son.

CRASTER—October 21st, at Agra, the wife of Captain W. R. Craster, R.A., of a daughter.

CLAY—October 23rd, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. John Clay, S.P.G., of a daughter.

COLTHURST—October 21st, at No. 1, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Mrs. John Colthurst, of a son.

HENDERSON—October 12th, at Belmont House, Rangoon, the wife of James Henderson, Esq., of a daughter.

PRESTAGE—October 18th, at Titaghur, the wife of Franklin Prestage, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MORTON—OLIVER—October 19th, at Christ Church, Russowlie, by the Rev. Percy Nicolas, M.A., Andrew Morton, Esq., Assistant Engineer, to Annie, second daughter of Lieutenant D. Oliver, P. W. D.

LAMBERT—POTT—October 21st, at Mussoorie, Sydenham John Lambert, Esq., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Ambrose Lambert, Esq., of Dysert-more, County Kilkenty, and grandson of the late P. Lambert, Esq., of Carnagh, County or Wexford, Ireland, to Emily Louisa, eldest daughter of Major-General David Pott, B. S. C., and granddaughter of the late George Pott, Esq., of Lodrig, Selkirkshire.

DEATH.

STENT—October 22nd, at the General Hospital, Madras, William Henry Stent, late master of the Hurkaru.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1871.

THE Municipal Commissioner's letter read at the close of Wednesday's meeting of the Bench must, we fear, be taken as Mr. Crawford's reply, not to the report of Mr. Hope's Committee, but to the threats of upsetting the present Municipal Administration which have been freely uttered since that report was published. In this letter, which was not even addressed to the Chairman of the Bench but merely to the Clerk of the Peace, Mr. Crawford informed the latter official that, "having received an order from Government for the payment of the Police force for "September," he had, under legal advice, paid the force out of the Municipal Fund, although the Police grant made by the Bench was exhausted, and although the Justices had in June last directed the Commissioner to spend for this special purpose only the amount of the grant and no more. This is Mr. Crawford's *coup d'état*. The Justices have been talking of dismissing him; so he, following the example of Louis Napoleon, takes them by surprise and dismisses them. A finer example of the art of turning their own guns upon the enemy is not on record. Mr. Crawford could not have told the Justices more plainly to leave him to manage affairs without their interference, if he had gone down to the Town Hall at the head of the Governor's Bodyguard and turned all the Municipal patriots into the street. He has ceased, as we have said, even to recognize the existence of the Bench. He writes to the Clerk of the Peace, without having the courtesy to say that he wishes the Justices to be informed of what he has done; though very possibly he may have thought such a display of mock deference superfluous, after he had shown by his conduct that he considered himself to be no longer the servant of the Municipality, but simply an officer of Government holding the Municipal Fund at the disposal of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his colleagues.

Mr. Crawford has vouchsafed us no information as to the terms of the order he received or when he received it; nor does he state whose legal opinion he took, or how it was worded. The Clerk of the Peace, too, by holding over the Commissioner's letter from the 21st to the 25th inst., insured that there should be no searching discussion of this new question at Wednesday's meeting. But, taking as our text Mr. Crawford's own story, we have no hesitation in saying that the Commissioner has acted illegally in touching a rupee of the Municipal Fund at the bidding of the Government, after the Bench had distinctly fixed for him the limit beyond which he should not go in paying the Police. It is quite true that, by Section 224 of the Municipal Act, it is provided that "the annual expenses of the Police of the "City of Bombay shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund," and that "no reduction in the total "annual amount required for the maintenance of "the force shall be made without the sanction of "the Governor in Council." It was a mere act of grace on the part of the Government ever to give the town a lac of rupees a year towards the payment of the Police; and unquestionably the State had the right to withdraw this grant and to throw the whole cost of maintaining the Police on the Municipality. But the grant was withdrawn inconsiderately in the middle of the Municipal year, when diminishing revenue from other sources and increased expenditure at Vehar had forced the Municipality to effect large reductions in their establishments, and when the popular discontent made it very unadvisable to raise the Police rate for the year in order to compensate for the withdrawal of the Government grant. A resolution was, therefore, passed by the Bench in June, that the Commissioner should go on paying the Police till the end of August, by which time it was understood the Budget estimate (framed on the understanding that it was to be supplemented by the usual grant from the State) would be exhausted; and for the rest of the year it was expected that Government would in some way or other provide. Two months ago a respectful memorial was sent up to Government by the Bench, praying that, in consideration of the bad circumstances of the Municipality and the sudden withdrawal of the grant-in-aid in the middle of the financial year, enough money might be assigned from the reserve of cash in the Bombay State treasury to pay the Police force till the end of the year. If Government thought this prayer unreasonable, it should have said so. It could hardly have refused, in any case, to lend the Municipality money for a few months, even if, insisting on its strict rights, it had called upon the Bench to fulfil the provisions of section 224 of the Municipal Act by paying the Police for the whole year.

But, instead of communicating with the Bench of Justices, the Government, according to Mr. Crawford's statement, addressed itself to the Municipal Commissioner, who is but the servant of the Bench and owes no divided allegiance, and ordered him, the assent of the Municipal Controller being of course counted upon as certain, to seize the money belonging to the Municipality and apply it to the purpose indicated by Government. We can hardly yet believe that Government really meant Mr. Crawford to adopt this recklessly illegal course of action. Section 6 of the Municipal Act vests the whole and sole control of the Municipal Fund in the Bench of Justices as trustees; and it does not require a man to be a lawyer to understand that, with the law on this point clearly laid down in the following words, the Governor in Council had no more right to appropriate money from the Municipal Fund, without the sanction of the Bench, for the payment of the Police, than to take the money and give it to the International Exhibition, or to a new department specially formed for the relief of gentlemanly loafers who come out to India "on spec":—

All moneys received by, or on behalf of, the Justices by virtue of this or any other Act, all rates, taxes, fines, fees and penalties paid to or levied by them under this Act, and all moneys which may be assigned by Government for purposes of conservancy or improvement in the city, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Municipal Fund of the City of Bombay," and shall, together with all property of whatsoever nature or kind soever which may become vested in the Justices, be under the direction, management, and control of the Justices, in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be held and applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

Such arbitrary and illegal confiscation by Government of the proceeds of Municipal rates would, if it were practised, justify citizens of Bombay in raising the question whether they were bound to pay taxes for the proper application of which they had no guarantee whatever.

While, however, we must await further information before directly charging the Government with the intention of helping Mr. Crawford to trample on the Justices, it seems to us there should be no delay on the part of the Bench in expressing its opinion of the way in which it has been treated by the Commissioner. Considering the critical position in which he is placed by the report of Mr. Hope's Committee, it is pitiful that Mr. Crawford should have been so ill-advised as wantonly to provoke another quarrel with the Bench on the question whether he is or is not the lord and master of the Municipality, entitled to deal with the Municipal Fund as if there were no such body as the Bench of Justices appointed by law to control the finances of the town. All our Municipal disputes are now narrowed to this issue: Is the city to continue to have a Bench of Justices, or to be subjected to the absolute and capricious rule of Mr. Crawford? The sooner the struggle is brought to a close, the better will it be for the peace of the town and the reputation of the English name in Bombay.. For our own part, we hold that every Justice who has any sense of self-respect ought to wish that the question, whether the Justices as a body can still have any confidence in Mr. Crawford, should be pressed to a division forthwith at a special meeting of the Bench; for it is impossible for honourable men to remain on the Bench to be tricked and made fools of, and see the money for which they are nominally responsible scattered broadcast at the pleasure of one man as if they were so many dummies. It would be cowardly for independent Justices to resign now, as if they were frightened at the name of Government interference. Let the Bench meet again and censure openly and formally the conduct of the Commissioner and the Controller, and then leave the Government to do as it likes. It may be difficult even now to get the necess

BOMBAY.

THE HON. MR. WHITE.—We learn that the Hon. Mr. J. S. White, Advocate General, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the first mail in November next.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—The Legislative Department, which is at present located at Poona, will be removed to Bombay in the beginning of next month.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a Hindoo, employed in a prow at the Custom House Bunder, had his leg broken by a bag of rice falling on him. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—William Searle, an engineer, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with being drunk and disorderly at the Apollo Bunder. He was convicted and fined five rupees.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 16th October 1871, Rs. 25,32,830. Add, silver received during the week, Rs. 14,607—total Rs. 25,47,437.

A FALSE ALARM.—It was rumoured at Surat the other day that a disturbance was to take place in the city on the 17th inst., in consequence of several taxes being levied by Government against the people, but no disturbance occurred.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, Heera, woman, was convicted of stealing a lady's gold watch belonging to Mr. Michael Collins, Assistant Telegraph Superintendent in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIVE OFFICIALS.—Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State, and the Dowans to the Jam of Nowanuggur, Nawab of Joonaghud, and the Chief of Drungadhra, left for Poona on Monday last, to visit H. E. the Governor.

THE LATE SECOND MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.—Mr. R. H. Showell, the late Second Magistrate of Police, who has been at Aurungabad, returned to Bombay on Saturday. We believe that Mr. Showell will have to stay some time longer in India, as the arrangements about his pension have not been settled by Government.

APOLLO BAY RECLAMATION.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of Act VI. of 1863, to declare, from the 20th October 1871, until further notice, the wharf lately reclaimed to the south of the Apollo Pier, and known as the Apollo Bay Reclamation, open for the landing and shipping of cotton and coals.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, a Mahomedan named Cassum was charged, at the instance of Sokrabace, woman, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 350. Two witnesses were examined, and the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry. Mr. Baboo appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Nusserwanjee defended the accused.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—We have had quite a change in the weather since the beginning of the week; no clouds are visible, and it appears that the cold season is fast approaching, as the mornings and evenings are getting cooler daily. The cultivators are anxiously looking out for a good shower or two, but as the skies give no indication of a rainfall, great disappointment is felt by them.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 26.

THE CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST TWO EUROPEAN LOAFERS.—The further hearing of the case against William Lewis and James Brown, two European loafers, who were charged with forgery for the purpose of cheating, was proceeded with yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Second Magistrate. We published the information laid in the case on Monday. Yesterday a few witnesses were examined, and the prisoners were remanded to jail.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—At a Court of Petty Sessions held yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Chairman, W. Loudon, Esq., and Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq., members, a case was tried in which Burkhuthoola Nunaykhan, committed by Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, was charged with stealing Rs. 120 belonging to Jynee Khyratee. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PETITION AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—It was rumoured at Surat that a petition under the signatures of several natives was sent to Government against Mr. T. C. Hope, the Collector of Surat. A meeting of the native inhabitants of Surat was held last week at the palace of the Nawab of Baila to prosecute an enquiry into the matter. After some discussion it was resolved to forward a petition to Government. The petitioners prayed that they knew nothing about the alleged petition against Mr. Hope, and requested that they might be furnished with the same with the object of finding out who the petitioners were.

INQUESTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Sudroodin Cumroodin, a coolie, who accidentally fell into the hold of a ship while smoking. The jury found that the man's death was caused from fracture of the spine, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of a ship.—Another inquest was held on the same day and at the same place, concerning the death of a Hindoo lad aged about eight years, named Muncharam Dewjee, who received severe injuries in consequence of an accidental fall from the second storey of a house, and died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

CITY MISSION DAY SCHOOL.—It will be remembered that the Committee of the "City Mission," in the last report of their mission, intimated their intention to attempt to do something for the education of the children of the poor. This movement has issued in the establishment of a "City Mission Day School" in Bellasis Junction Road. One of the city missionaries has been appointed to the charge of the school, and there are already upwards of twenty children on the roll. The education is elementary, the fees merely nominal, and no child is to be excluded because its guardians cannot pay the fee. Attached to the day school is a refuge for homeless children.

MR. S. TAGORE.—The *Poona Observer* of yesterday says —"Mr. S. Tagore, the Acting Assistant Session Judge of Poona, entertained the Khan Bahadoors, Rao Bahadoors, and the Sirdars of the Deccan, as well as the native members of the Bar, and many other influential natives to an evening party. [When?] The services of Miss F. Raynor and Mr. W. Bennee were engaged for the occasion, and added much to the entertainment of the numerous guests; the pieces represented were *A Happy Pair*, and the musical interlude, entitled, *Double Dealing*. The worthy host did everything that he could possibly think of to add to the pleasure of those whom he had invited, and who went away impressed with a sense of his hospitality, and the very pleasant evening they had spent. We are very sorry to state that Mr. S. Tagore is about leaving this to proceed to Kurrachee, where he is appointed as Judge of the Small Cause Court, and we wish him all possible future advancement and happiness, for we feel persuaded that he is competent to fill higher and more responsible posts, if we may judge from the zealous and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties whilst here as Acting Assistant Session Judge. We wish him *bon voyage*."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 24th October, was 297, being 1 more than in the preceding week, 19 less than the total of the week ending 25th October 1870, and 20 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 9 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous system.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total not specified here).	Total Reported deaths in the week.	Total Reported Births in the week.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...
Fort, Southern	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,258	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	7	7	2
Esplanade	75,402	1	7	1	...	1	2	...	12	12	...
Mazgot	41,152	...	14	2	4	...	...	7	27	27	...
Mandwee	41,442	...	10	1	6	2	...	5	24	26	...
Chundla	63,020	...	9	...	1	3	4	...	24	24	...
Gunbarkharee	60,350	...	4	...	2	1	2	...	9	9	...
Dongree	71,780	...	5	...	4	2	1	...	18	18	...
Dhobeetalao	22,522	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	8	8	...
Phunuswaree	50,350	1	8	...	4	1	...	...	18	18	...
Bhooleshwar	23,454	...	7	...	1	2	...	...	15	15	1
Khuratalao	23,080	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	12	12	...
Koombarwara	22,172	...	8	2	1	2	1	6	16	16	1
Khetwaree	21,500	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	11	11	1
Girgaum	6,184	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...
Chaupatee	10,094	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	...
Walkeshwar	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
Mahalaxmee	21,784	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	4	...
Mazagon	9,462	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Tarwaree	81,670	...	12	1	9	7	6	...	43	...	...
Kumatapoora	7,902	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	10	1	...
Parel	5,042	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2
Scoree	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Sion	19,450	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	1
Mahim	10,211	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Worlee	32,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	12	...	...
Bombay	816,570	2	105	9	49	29	35	3	297	9	
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		2	113	8	34	34	28	5	277	...	

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total not specified here).	Total Reported Deaths in the week of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	9	...
Brahmin	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Hindoo of other Caste	1	54	7	34	13	17	1	151	6
Hindoo out-caste	...	6	...	1	7	6	...	21	1
Mussulman	1	30	1	1	6	6	1	70	...
Parsee	1	1	...	5	...	2	...	14	1
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	4	...	3	2	2	1	13	...
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Chinese	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	2	105	9	49	29	35	3	297	9
Corresponding week 1870.....	5	104	7	52	42	39	4	316	73

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORTS.

NEWS REPORT FROM SIND FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH OCTOBER.

REPORTS have been received of some disturbances in Khelat territory at Quettah and Morstung, but they do not appear to be on any large scale. Measures were at once adopted by His Highness the Khan to suppress them. The Khan arrived at Khelat from Morstung on the 4th, and after about a month's rest proposed proceeding to visit his southern possession of Wadd, Las Beyla, &c.

No new intelligence from Affghanistan. Sultan Abdool Azeddy, brother of Sultan Syud Tookee, has again left Gwadur for Charbar with a few followers, hoping to get assistance to enable him to levy contributions there, notwithstanding that a person was lately sent over from Muscat by H. H. Syud Toorkee to govern Charbar on his, Syud Toorkee's, behalf. Abdool Azeez has never been formally entrusted with authority in the Muscat possessions on the Mekran Coast.

NEWS REPORT FROM MUSCAT, FROM 29TH SEPTEMBER TO 13TH OCTOBER.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN returned to Muscat from Birka on the 6th instant. A collision had occurred between a body of His Highness' followers and those of Ibrahim bin Kais at Hazam. Ibrahim is now at Sohar.

The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf arrived at Muscat on the 12th instant.

NEWS REPORT FROM BUSHIRE, DATED 7TH OCTOBER.

THE Customs Master at Bunder Abbas intimates the re-appearance of cholera at that port, also that the populace are much distressed by famine.

The last day's report of the distribution of charity at Bushire show some three thousand persons in distress to be collected near the Residency.

The Armenian and Jewish communities have also appealed for relief for the poor of either sect, which will be accorded.

It is reported that some six hundred bags of rice, charitably contributed by Messrs. Nicol & Co. of Bombay, will shortly arrive for the relief of the famishing poor of this neighbourhood.

It is reported that the charitable funds sent to Razeroon will carry the remaining destitute there through the winter. Perfect tranquility prevailed at sea along the Arab Coast.

The Pearl fishery in the Gulf is considered to have been very productive this year.

H.M.S. gunboat Hugh Rose, B.M., arrived at Bushire from a cruize on the 28th September, and left again on the 29th.

NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN, FROM 6TH TO 14TH OCTOBER.

IN a letter received from a member of the Mujlis (Council) of the Pasha of Hodeida by a native merchant, it is stated that Shaikh Saeed has been fixed upon by the Turkish Government as a quarantine station for the Red Sea.

It is also stated on the same authority that the troops for the conquests of Yemen Sanaa and the Caffer country are to start from Mocha, and that 10,000 Arnaouts are to be employed on this service.

There is no news from the interior. The country is quiet, and the supplies brought into Aden are abundant. Trade with the African ports has commenced, but hitherto no large kafilahs have reached those ports.

ADEN.

The following letter from the Political Resident, Aden, has been sent to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 25th August 1871:—

Sir,—As required in para. 2 of Government Resolution No. 2,765, dated 26th June 1871, I have the honour to forward the accompanying sketch map, intended to show the roads in the vicinity of Aden, and especially the main routes taken by the kafilahs.

2. The map is accompanied by a memorandum of notes giving detailed information regarding the several tribes and sub-tribes, and the rates of transit dues levied. The latter document has been carefully prepared by my First Assistant, Captain Prideaux, from information derived from various Chiefs who have lately visited Aden, and from the muccadums of kafilahs. The map has also been compiled under Captain Prideaux's immediate supervision from information derived from the same sources. The difficulties which must attend all attempts to construct a map from such materials will of course be recognized by Government.

3. The map will, I trust, serve the purpose for which it was required. It has not been possible to define the limits of each tribe. I may, however, here mention that the Labeg territory is bounded on the west by a line extending from Laida (a portion of which was recently acquired from the Howshebees, and which now forms its extreme northern limit), and passing somewhere between Rijae and Wahab, keeping to the north of Bir Ahmed (Akrabee), and thence to the Huswah on the shore of the harbour. The eastern boundary extends from Laida, and includes Majhaffa, and keeps to the west of Imad (Foodlee) to near Shaikh Othman.

4. I append an abstract of the number of camel loads of various articles brought into Aden in the year 1870-71, the assumed value of each load, and the total value of the imports of each article, omitting those which are exempted from dues. (The total of camel loads was 47,033, the total rate per camel load Rs. 894-12-0, and the total value Rs. 10,62,517-8.)

As it has not been possible to ascertain from whence these supplies have been derived, the amount paid as transit dues cannot of course be known.

5. With regard to the disposition of the several Chiefs, the records of Government already contain some information in the reports sent from this office. I have stated my opinion that the visit of Sultan Fadhl Mahsin to India has not had a beneficial effect upon his character. The Foodli Chief is anxious to do what is right and to govern well, but is frequently thwarted by his stronger-willed brother. They are both, however, most desirous of the approval of the British Government. The Howshabee is insolent and treacherous, and altogether uncivilized. Shaikh Shayif bin Saif, the Chief of the Alawar, is perhaps the best of the chiefs in the neighbourhood. Ameer Shafi, of the Ameer tribe, is governed in matters of business by his brother Ameer Saif. They are both courteous and grasping in a high degree, more particularly the latter, who is the abler of the two. The Soobaihees are split up into a large number of sub-tribes, and are under no head. The Makbdumee is a respectable old man. The Chiefs of the Ryain and the Munsooree are treacherous and mean. The Chief of the Akraba is very well disposed towards the British Government, but in every other respect he is uncivilized.

—I have &c.

E. W. TREMENHEERE, Major General, Resident.

Memorandum on the Trade Routes leading to Aden, and the principal tribes in the neighbourhood to accompany the map, prepared in accordance with the instruction contained in Government Resolution No. 2,765, dated 26th June 1871.

There are three principal kafilah routes leading to Aden, the first from Mokha and Taizz, the second from Sanâ, and the third from Yaffa. By the first route is conveyed the rich produce of the district of Hajariya, consisting of coffee, kat, and fruits. This district was formerly in the hands of the Sharjshi tribe as well as Taizz, but of late years it has been overrun by the *Dhu* Mahomed and *Dhu* Hussain tribes, and has been parcelled out between the respective Chiefs, Hassan bin Nâjé al Bahr holding Taizz and the northern portion of Hajariya, and Mahsin bin Kaid bin Hossain Abu Râs, the southern districts, including the Athwaree country. As it is contrary to the tenets of the Laide sect, to which these chiefs belong, to levy transit dues, none are taken by them. From Hajariya the kafilahs enter the Muktara or Mukatora district, famous for kat, which is plentiful and cheap, and much appreciated by the poorer classes in Aden. From Mukatara various routes bring the kafilahs to Aden. They cannot avoid passing through the districts of the only Subaiha chiefs who levy tolls, the Mansure Makhdume and Regar. At Bir Ahmed dues are taken by the Akrabe Chief, while those levied by the Sultan of Lahey are collected after the kafilahs have entered Aden.

The second route passes through the rich district of Udain, where the best coffee in Yemen is said to be cultivated, though very little of it reaches Aden. A branch route leads through the territories of the Ameer Shafil, a fine wheat-growing country, thence leaving Dhail through the districts occupied by the Alawi and Howshabi tribes, until it reaches Al Howja or Lahej. Besides wheat, which is the staple product of the hill districts, the kafilahs from the north convey the Mameya kat, which is held in the highest estimation by the wealthier Arabs, as well as "fuah" (madder), "morras" (bastard saffron), and bees wax. After leaving Udain and Rottoba transit dues are levied by all the Chiefs till Aden is reached.

The third route leads from the Yaffa hills, passing through a strip of the Tadhle territory (Al-Abyan) before it reaches Aden. The Yaffars have, however, but little commercial intercourse with us. Their port is Shakrah (Shugra), and their chief customers are the Banadir, the ports of Makalla and Sharh in Hadleramoned. No dues are taken amongst the tribes of Yaffa, and the trade is perfectly free till the Fadhli districts are reached. A small amount of coffee, aloes, and madder, is conveyed to Aden by this route, which before 1837 was entirely in the hands of Yaffars. In that year the district was wrested by the late Sultan of the Fadhlis from its rightful possessors, and a custom house was established at Assala. At present, however, all the dues levied by the Fadhli chief are collected in Aden.

Further details respecting the various tribes through whose territories the Aden-bound kafilas pass are given below. The map has no pretensions to geographical accuracy, but is merely intended to show the relative positions of the various tribes and the principal routes. The topography of the country is not shown, as no trustworthy information could be obtained regarding it. The water courses have, properly speaking, no names, it being generally the custom of the Arabs to call them by the names of the districts just above their own; hence beginning from the source, a river may have twenty different designations before it reaches the sea. The map has been constructed with the assistance of an Arab who was formerly a nakhoda, and who has a fair acquaintance with the use of the compass, and the routes and localities have been laid down chiefly from information communicated by the muccadums of kafilas and the various Chiefs who have lately visited Aden.

W. P. PRIDEAUX, Assistant Resident.

P.S.—In estimating the revenues of any of the Chiefs, the stipends granted to them by the British Government are not taken into consideration.

The following Resolution has been issued from the Political Department, Bombay Castle:—This is a useful and interesting report. Copy should be sent to the Government of India. General Tremenheere should be requested, when submitting the report called for in Government of India No. 1799 of 25th August last (a copy of which accompanies Government Resolution of this date, No. 5044), to embody in it the information now furnished. The report and maps could then be printed, and would contain in convenient form the information now available regarding the tribes in the vicinity of Aden.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP BRITISH SOVEREIGN, 1,292 tons, Captain J. Davis, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP ALGONQUIN, 1,234 tons, Captain W. B. Jordan, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coke and railway materials.

THE SHIP EVELYN has been engaged to convey emigrants from Madras to the Mauritius. The vessel is to leave Madras about the 6th of next month.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) learn that the steamer Scotia, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, has been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of elephants to Chittagong for the Looshai expedition.

THERE was a heavy squall at Rangoon on the 17th instant, during which the flat Naraingunge, belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company, was driven ashore, and broke amid-ships. Most of the cargo was landed without much injury.

THE following passengers sailed per s. s. Baroda from Madras on Tuesday:—

For Madras—Mr F Eisenlohr and native servant, Mr Lowe, Mr Parry, Mr J Stoutt, Mr A Money, c s, Mr J Duff, and three deck passengers.

For Galle—Mr Vaughan, Major Hughes, Mr and Mrs N H Thomson, Mr L J Schillizi, Mr A J Margarite, Mr M Lamberiunde, and Mr S A Nicoulachi.

For Melbourne—Mr Henry Long and Mr Wm Wood.

For Suez—Mr Carl Norman.

For Southampton—Mrs Sherriff, and Mr Smart.

For Malta—Mrs Hughes, infant, and native servant.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.				Oct.—Nov.	Low Water.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
10	36 m	5	5	Friday ... 27	4	35 m	4	8
11	12 a	5	9		5	51 a	6	4
11	9 m	5	4	Saturday.. ... 28	5	13 m	4	8
11	47 a	6	4		5	23 a	6	10
11	41 m	5	2	Sunday ... 29	5	49 m	4	7
	.....				5	51 a	7	0
0	21 m	6	5	Monday... ... 30	6	22 a	7	5
0	8 a	4	9		6	53 m	3	6
0	58 m	6	1	Tuesday... ... 31	6	52 a	6	8
0	35 a	4	3		7	28 m	2	11
1	30 m	5	8	Wednesday... 1	7	22 a	6	2
1	2 a	3	8		8	3 m	3	2
2	5 m	5	1	Thursday ... 2	7	56 a	5	4
1	36 a	2	10					

Full Moon, Oct. 28th, 1h. 4m. p.m.

MR. HELLER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE announcement of Mr. Heller's benefit intimates to a large section of the Bombay public who have been, for the last three weeks, delighted with the entertainments at the Grant Road Theatre, that the cleverest performer in his line we have ever seen in India is about to leave us. This will be regretted by many with whom Mr. Heller and his sister have become very special favourites. We trust that on Saturday night, the public will do the best they can under the circumstances, and turn out like "one man" to give Mr. Heller a hearty recognition of his excellence. For Saturday night one of the most brilliant programmes we have seen has been put forth. We need not refer to the specialities in detail, but we must call particular attention not only to the music that will be played, but to the announcement that there will be performed the celebrated Indian basket trick, in which native jugglers are proficient, and who ought to turn out with their friends so see the European sahib's manner of outstripping them on their own ground. We may mention that last night a capital programme was gone through before a good audience by Mr. and Miss Heller in their usual careful and wonderful style, and they were repeatedly loudly applauded. Again we would say to our readers—"Don't forget Saturday evening."

THE BAND.

WE have been requested to state that the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening instead of to-morrow. The band will play regularly on Saturdays after this week. The following is the programme for this evening:—

March	Mon Plaisirs	Schroeder
Cav....(Op.)	Giovanni D'Arco	Verdi
Quadrille	Royal Irish	Riviere
Sel. (Op.)	Macbeth	Verdi
Valse	Marion	Coote
Galop	Cliquot	Riviere

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH OCTOBER.

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—Weather fine. Heat intense. Rice and jurayet crops were suffering severely in the whole district, except, perhaps, in one or two talookas. Want of water was greatly felt. Cotton was threatened. The public health was generally good, except in Julalpore, where fever prevailed to a certain extent. Cattle were free from disease.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was favorable in Joonere, Haveily, Mawul, and Poorundhur talooks; moderate in pettas Baramuttee and Ambegaon; light in the talooka of Seeroor and principal divisions of Kheir and Bheemthurry. There was no rain in the Indapore talooka. The growing crops in the western districts (excepting Joonere and Kheir) was in good condition. Those in the eastern districts were doing well, with the exception of Indapoor, where they were withering for want of rain. Sowing of rubbee was in progress in those villages of Bhimthurry and Haveily where rain fell. Fever and ague were somewhat prevalent in Indapoor, Seeroor, and Bhimthurry,—and cattle disease in a few villages of Mawul and petta Ambegaon. A few cases, supposed to be of cholera, were said to have occurred in petta Baramuttee. The total quantity of rain registered up to the 15th October was as follows:—Joonere, 19 inches and 85 cents; Kurkalla, 60 inches and 34 cents; Patus, 11 inches and 54 cents; Baramuttee, 11 inches and 12 cents; Pour, 39 inches and 85 cents; Seeroor, 9 inches and 20 cents; Kheir, 15 inches and 58 cents; Georey, 16 inches and 6 cents; Indapoor, 9 inches and 1 cent; Sassoor, 14 inches and 9 cents; Poona Sassoon Hospital, 19 inches and 55 cents.

THE following season reports for the fortnight ending 25th instant are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

KHANDEISH.—No rain, prospects very bad, early crops almost entirely failed. Prices rising.

HYDERABAD, SIND.—No rain. District healthy; Indus six feet six inches above zero. Prices of staple grain rather lower.

DHARWAR.—Rain-fall at Dharwar 2 inches 99 cents. A plentiful fall of rain throughout the collectorate. The rice crop has revived in places. Early crops generally in good condition; sowing of late crops in progress.

SHOLAPOOR.—No rain at Sholapoor; rubbee crops suffering.

Cotton crop in Ahmedabad and Kaira, healthy and fresh; in Surat and Broach, in fair condition; in Khandeish, unpromising. In Hyderabad, Sind, cotton slightly injured by fog and heavy dews; in Shikarpoor, fair; and in Oomerkote, cotton crop favourable.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

MR. F. TURNER, Acting District Cotton Inspector for Guzerat, has furnished the following report up to 23rd inst. on the progress and condition of the cotton crop, &c.:—

"Warm during the day and cool nights; no dew. A few drops of rain fell on the 20th, clouds passed from north to south; day was bright all the time. In some of the Oel par districts a few drops of rain fell which was beneficial to all sorts of crops. No rain in Ahmedabad, Kaira, nor in Broach; reports from various quarters of Guzerat up to this time show that cotton crop is healthy except in some of the villages in Hansote and Broach districts. The cotton plants are flowering earlier than usual on which account the crop is not expected to be so good. The jowaree crop also in these districts is greatly in want of rain."

The annexed report, up to the 24th instant, has been submitted by Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments in Surat and Broach:—

"The sugarcane seeds has germinated satisfactorily, the young plants being already several inches high, and looking fresh and healthy. The experiment will I think be a good one, providing the supply of water does not fail; the dry state of the soil increases the consumption, and involves a large amount of drawing. The heat of the atmosphere is so great that lack of moisture for even a single day would possibly upset the whole affair. Rice-cutting has been general during the week. In some parts the crop has really suffered a great deal, in others nothing to speak of. Taking the good with the bad the cultivators themselves admit that the crop is turning out much better than they expected.

"Cotton changes very little; the early sown portion begins to drop part of its foliage, an indication of maturity in the plants. Many fields are now in full flower, and look in every way much the same as they did this time last year, nothing could look more promising than several fields not far from the banks of the river and a few miles up from Broach.

"The nights and early mornings being cloudless are now remarkably cool and pleasant; for the same reason (no clouds) the days are hot and oppressive. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the week are 102° and 63°; mean of eight days' reading 84°8."

KHANDEISH.

MR. C. Wilkinson, District Cotton Inspector in Khandeish and the Deccan, reports up to the 23rd instant as follows:—

"There has been no rain during the past week; in fact no general downpour has occurred since the beginning of September. The heat has been so excessive lately that in the absence of rain the crops have been gradually giving way. As regards cotton, there was a reasonable hope up to recently that an eight annas yield would be realized, but I am of opinion that this will not be the case now, unless the weather changes. From all quarters reports state that the set bolls are contracting and the flowers dropping off. In the southern part of the district this is especially noticeable. In the southern part of the Dhoolia talooks, cotton fields, which had a short time ago a more promising appearance than elsewhere in that talooka, are now in almost hopeless plight, and will not yield more than 10 to 15 lbs. of very inferior cotton per acre.

"The reaping of bajree is going on. In this part of the district this crop is a very light one. Its average height is only 2 ft., and the ears are very small and but scantily filled with grain.

"In most parts rubbee has not been sown for want of rain; about here a good deal of "shaloo" (a kind of jowaree) was sown after the Elephanta showers. This is so far safe, but it is making no progress.

"There is a great difficulty in obtaining forage for cattle, and the little water there is in the rivers is almost stagnant. Patels of villages between this and Dhoolia inform me that after the Dussarah the cattle will be taken off to the hills in search of fodder and water. Some have already gone.

"The price of cotton and grain remains the same as last reported. The export of cotton from Khandeish and Nasick stations from 1st to 15th October was equivalent to 400 bales. The total export from these stations, from 1st December 1870 to 15th instant, was equivalent to 87,718 bales of 8¼ cwt. net, as follows:—4,515 bales last Khandeish crop; 70,901 bales present Khandeish crop; and 12,302 bales from Nassick and outside districts. There is very little last year's cotton left in the district. A full press worked by manual power is to be erected at Julgaum. It is fortunate it is not a steam press as the water supply may fail."

SHOLAPORE.

81 full-pressed bales were exported from Sholapore in the week ending 20th instant. 100,000 bhojas are stated to have been brought in this season, of which 2,000 remain in stock. Dealers expect a busy season next year. Buildings for storing cotton are being erected near the depôt, and another full-press to be worked by manual power is being put up.

POONA.

In Mawul 1·56 in. rain fell in the week ending 8th October. In Haveilly no rain, and crops were losing ground. In Kheir and Poorandher, 2 cents. and 1·25 in. respectively fell in week ending 16th, and crops are reported in good condition. In Indapoor no rain fell in that nor the previous week, and the crops were stated to be withering.

SATTARA.

In Walwa plentiful rain fell in fortnight ending 15th October; all khurreef crops good, and rubbee sowing progressing.

MALSEERREES.

Only 5·26 in. rain fell from June to 30th September. 18,722 acres were sown with cotton last year; this year none. In this talooka 79 cents fell in fortnight ending 15th October, and rubbee in bagayet land was in good condition.

TASGAUM.

3·29 in. rain in fortnight ending 15th October. Khurreef crop good, and rubbee sowing mostly completed.

JUGGUR.

(Sheaganm talooka.) From June to 30th September 8·83 in. rain. It is stated that there is no khurreef crop nor cotton.

NERVASSA.

From 8th to 15th no rain. The small amount of cotton sown is entirely lost.

Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, writes up to the 23rd instant as follows:—

"In the neighbourhood of Errondole crops remain very much the same as they were at the date of last report. The nights are now cooler, but as a rule almost dewless. The weather during the day continues very bright and hot; no rain has fallen here during the week.

"The grain crops are ripening very fast, badjeeree is still being reaped and carted away from the field almost as soon as cut. The cultivators complain, if left in the fields after being reaped, the grain is stolen during the night. The early sown cotton is maturing prematurely owing to the dryness of the season.

"In the experimental fields at Dhanera, the flowers and small pods are falling off the plants, which will affect the out-turn of crop considerably. The cotton fields of the Koonbees in the same neighbourhood have likewise suffered severely from insufficient moisture.

"It is worthy of remark that the Broach variety is more hardy than the Hingunghaut, and some experimental field sown with Hingunghaut, and a small portion of it with Broach indigenous, the Hingunghaut plants are now becoming dried up, whereas the Broach native are quite green and healthy; both varieties referred to being sown on the same date, and precisely under the same cultivation. The Hingunghaut variety has been flowering for some time, while the Broach is just beginning to flower.

"A small piece of ground sown with exotic and indigenous cotton has been watered several times by way of experiment. Both the native and exotic plants treated as above are progressing favourably; a good many bolls have now set and are swelling out well.

"In some places of the eastern talookas the flowers and pods are said to be withering gradually and falling off the plants. More rain is urgently required to save the present crops. The belief that rain has now passed off for good is causing much anxiety, the rubbee crop here being still unsown; and without more rain the cultivators are not inclined to sow it; however, as the sowing season for rubbee lasts for some time, there is hope it may yet be sown.

"Last night the sky was cloudy and very close, this morning it was cloudy for a short time. I am hopeful we may yet have some showers.

"The rates of grain in the bazaar have slightly increased since the last report."

S. M. COUNTRY.

The subjoined report, up to 22nd instant, has been submitted by Mr. W. Walton, Cotton Inspector in the S. M. Country:—

"All reports are still favourable, and crops are making good progress. Rain has fallen more or less through the three cotton-producing collectorates of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kulladghee. This has had a slight further effect on the prices of grain; all descriptions of bread stuff are reasonably cheap.

"The sowing of cotton may be said to be about over, and the planting of wheat and grain has commenced.

"Messrs. Lewis, Raselden, and Williams, from different parts of the Dharwar districts, all report favourably, and their statements are well corroborated by other information I have obtained. All complain, however, of the supineness of the ryots in getting their fields cleared of grass and weeds. I have seen many fields in which the grass, &c., must take quite as much, if not more, sustenance from the soil as that taken by the growing crop. This may be partly due to the frequent rain we have had rendering it difficult for the ryots to work in the fields, but still there is very great room for improvement in this particular throughout this division. Mr. Fuller sends me excellent accounts from the Gudduck districts. The ryot there appear quite satisfied with the weather they have had, and are looking cheerfully forward to a good grain harvest. Rain has fallen each day in Dharwar, excepting Monday and Saturday, and the aggregate for the week amounts to 2 inches 76 cents, making a total of 28·93, or about 50 cents excess over last year to this date.

"The Belgaum reports continue good. All the crops I saw between there and Dharwar looked very well, cotton especially; this latter could not look more thriving, but is somewhat backward for so late in the season. From Sumpgaum, Udnee, and Purnegud (all three important cotton districts), accounts are very favourable, welcome showers of rain have fallen during the week through the collectorate.

"Accounts are good from the Kulladghee zillah. Mr. Lows of the Dharwar factory has travelled in some of the most important cotton land of that district, and finds that in many villages as much as three quarters of the land is planted with cotton; this is probably due to the rain having held off till it was too late to plant jowaree; it is principally native cotton, and most of the crop will find its way to Vingorla. Other letters I have from the Belgaum, Hoodgoond, and Mo

bad one. One of the two other hawsers was a good one, strong enough, it appeared, to draw the windlass out. As to the detention complained of, it was idle to say that a steamer, albeit a passenger steamer, ought to go as quickly with two barges in tow as if she had none. For any detention to which plaintiffs were put by the badness of the hawsers, they were entitled to compensation; but that was a very small portion. Their towing ropes were their own. (Reads from the log to ascertain the several delays through the badness of the Secretary of State's hawsers.) His Lordship concluded that the number of hours during which the steamer was detained through that cause was twelve only; and for those twelve hours, plaintiffs were entitled to recover compensation, because the Secretary of State had made a special contract to supply good hawsers, and his Lordship allowed Rs. 350 for that. It was not denied that plaintiffs were entitled to Rs. 2,000 for towage. Then came the question as to the ropes, &c., expended. There was a conflict of evidence as to this point, and there were mistakes as to the value of ropes, but his Lordship would not hold plaintiffs bound by their mistakes too strictly. He would roughly estimate the sum after disallowing their excessive estimate in some cases; for his Lordship thought that, on the whole, they rather understated their claim than overstated it. The conclusion his Lordship came to, therefore, was that they ought to be liberally compensated, the Government not having supplied what they had contracted to supply. The learned Chief Justice, therefore, found under this head the sum of Rs. 1,720 for the plaintiffs. He disallowed the items for coil ropes, boat oars, and boat-hooks. The judgment, therefore, was for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,070 damages and for costs, with interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Reward for Apprehension of a Murderer.—The Commissioner in Sind has issued a circular No. 1,166, dated 11th October 1871, offering a reward of Rs. 100 for the apprehension of a man named Mehrab, caste Shahawal, who murdered a woman named Hassee, last month, in the Sewan talooka.—*Sindian*, Oct. 21.

A Woman attacked by a Jackal.—On the night of the 17th instant, as a woman, named Surmee, a resident of a place called Samootee, talooka Tatta, lay asleep, she was attacked by a jackal. The woman laid hold of the animal by its jaws, and at the same time raised an alarm. Before assistance came she managed to kill the brute.—*Ibid.*

Another Robbery at Barrackpore.—Colonel Verner's house at Barrackpore was entered into last night, and his silver plate, gold watch and chain, gold pencil case, and some other articles, have been carried away. Barrackpore has gained an unenviable notoriety by the number of robberies that have been committed there of late years, the Commandant, the Inspector-General of Police, his Deputy, the Chaplain, the Magistrate, a Judge of the High Court, and a great many officers and other residents having been the victims of these robberies; while the property stolen has in no instance been recovered by the police. An opinion prevails in consequence that the police are in league with the thieves, nor is it possible to find any other solution for the problem, seeing the success with which the robberies have been effected.—*Englishman.*

The following officers, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Hindustani and Persian, have been presented with the authorized donations, viz.:—Mr. H. F. Evans, Officiating Settlement Officer, Furruckabad, Rs. 1,000; Mr. A. Robinson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Goruckpore, Rs. 2,000.

Pleaders.—The *Mufid-i-Am* complains of the difficulties in the way of candidates for law examination, and the small return the pleaders get after having passed. In this country, as at home, it seems difficult to obtain a living by the law, and the *Mufid-i-Am* thinks Government would do well to render the examinations a little less difficult and to increase the examination fee!

Indian Tea.—Messrs. Thompson's Tea Circular, dated London, 28th September, announces that during the previous fortnight there had been a steady demand for Indian teas, and that all fine and strong descriptions had realized full prices.

Durbars for the Punjab.—The *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab*, in giving an account of the durbar held by the Governor-General at Simla on the 31st August last, remarks that on coming down from the hills His Excellency will do well to hold a durbar in the Punjab. It is not only necessary for a Viceroy to think one durbar in a presidency sufficient, but, looking to the peculiar state of the Punjab, which is a frontier province, [illegible] should be held there every second year, to which all the Rajahs, samarjahs, and nobles of the [illegible]

"Peace is about to bid Farewell to the Land."—The *Koh-i-Nur* refers to the notice said to have been found fixed at the gate of the Durbar Sahib in Umritsur on the morning of the 2nd instant, and forwarded by Sardar Mangal Singh, high priest of the place, to the Deputy Commissioner with his own letter. The notice is in the Goormukhee character, and its purport is that, unless the slaughter of kine is effectually put a stop to by the authorities, peace is about to bid farewell to the land, and times of trouble are approaching for all. The editor quotes this as a fresh proof of the audacity of the Kukas, and warns them to refrain from their wicked career, and, repenting of their past misdoings, to beg for pardon from the authorities, and act in future as meek and submissive subjects.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Cowley, rmerly Chaplain of Morar, has returned from Cash more and been appointed Chaplain of Moradabad.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 24.

It is rumoured in the city of Lucknow that a chief court is to be established at that station. The names of the Judges are also given. Public opinion is no doubt strongly in favour of such a measure, but the rumour needs confirmation. The result of the deliberations in Council is anxiously awaited.—*Ibid.*

Volunteers at Lucknow.—The Volunteer movement has, we are glad to perceive, been revived at Lucknow. The meeting convened a few days back was, we are told, a great success. The Chief Commissioner, Sir George Couper, was present on the occasion. It is anticipated that 200 members will be enrolled. We shall be glad to learn, from time to time, of the success which has attended the movement.—*Ibid.*

The Governor of Madras.—A correspondent writing from Tranquebar says the Governor arrived there on Saturday; that the day was wet; and that only a selection of the very few residents of the place had the pleasure of meeting his Lordship at Mr. Pelly's house. His Lordship left Tranquebar for Karikal on Sunday.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 24.

A Raid against Beggars.—At the Town Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Campbell, Mr. Lyons, inspector of police of the C. division, charged sixteen beggars with applying for alms, in the Cutwal Bazaar road, yesterday morning. One of the beggars, who was found to be both deaf and dumb, was discharged by the magistrate, and another man, who expressed a desire to be sent to a hospital, was sent to the Monegar Choultry. Two others of the beggars, being cripples, were dismissed, and of the remaining defendants who had all been frequently warned against begging for alms in a public street, some were sentenced to five days' imprisonment, some to seven days' imprisonment, and others to ten days' imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

Income-Tax.—The Officiating Collector of Madras, in a letter to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, says that he thinks Act No. XII. of 1871 clearly lays down in section 27 that income-tax assessment shall be made upon the full amount of a person's income during the *preceding year*. Such being the case, he wants to know how those Madras firms are to be taxed that made no profits last year, but, instead, incurred heavy losses. In reply the Board tell him that where last years' income is *nil*, the tax is not to be collected. It is very kind of the Board not to take money where there is none to be had.—*Ibid.*

Defamation.—At the Town Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Campbell, Bridget Fox, the wife of a private of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, charged Mary Ledler, the wife of a corporal of the same regiment, with defamation. The prosecutrix stated that on the 8th of the present month, the defendant, while under the influence of liquor, used most vile abuse towards her, and that the defendant some days afterwards, when she was sober, repeated the abusive language. The defendant said that the prosecutrix had provoked her by abusing her. His Worship, after hearing both sides of the case, convicted the defendant, and sentenced her to pay a fine of three rupees.—*Ibid.*

Madras Lunatic Asylum.—It will be recollected that, not long ago, a lunatic died at the Madras Lunatic Asylum under suspicious circumstances, and that a coroner's inquest being held on the body of the deceased, the jury returned the verdict "Deceased died from fracture of several of the ribs produced by some cause unknown," and at the same time made the following presentment:—"The jury beg the Coroner to bring to the notice of Government that the watching in the Asylum is, in their opinion, insufficient. They would suggest that one day and one night warder be appointed to each inhabited cottage, who shall have no other duty than either day or night work, and that tell-tale clocks be provided." The Government have approved of the purchase of the tell-tale clock, and the Acting Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, has been requested to submit his opinion as to the modifications of establishment which may be necessary to ensure adequate observation of lunatics by day and night.—*Ibid.*

Bands Playing on the March to Church.—The military practice of regiments being marched from church with their bands playing lively and secular music, has frequently given offence to devout persons both in India and England. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the astute band sergeant of a certain gallant regiment appears to have encountered objections to such practice with extraordinary tact and discretion. He hit upon the brilliant idea of playing the truly doleful strains of Mr. Toole's famous "*Orrible Tale*" as a church parade march, and that too with such excellent effect that we are assured the devout persons in the neighbourhood of the regiment's House of Worship have been greatly eased and comforted, some of them believing the music to be a portion of a Handel Oratorio, others an unpublished hymn by Martin Luther. The parson, a very young man, and a sensitive, alone has doubts of the harmony in question. It is even said that he apprehends there may be some satirical connection between his sermons and the title of a song into which Mr. Toole throws such extraordinary powers of pathos.—*Ibid.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

We (*Englishman*) understand that Babu Dino Bandhu Mittra, Rai Bahadur, Inspecting Post Master, specially attached to the Postmaster-General's Office, has been ordered to proceed at once to Sylhet, Cachar, &c., to make the necessary arrangements for postal communication with the troops in the field during the Looshai Expedition. The Babu will start on Tuesday next, the 24th instant.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN CHINA.

From G. W. Caine, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Hankow, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, Calcutta.—No. 42, dated British Consulate, Hankow, the 31st July 1871.

I have now the honour to report on the cultivation of the poppy in this part of China under the heads mentioned in Mr. Wade's despatch of 15th June last.

Question 1st.—What sort of crop (whether good or bad) has been gathered, especially in the South-Western Provinces, Yunnan, Szechuen, and Kwei-Chow; and in the North-Western Provinces, Kansu and Shênsi; and in the North, in Manchuria?

Answer 1st.—It is generally reported at Hankow by opium brokers from up-country that the crop of opium in Szechuen for this year, 1871, is an unusually good one, the weather having been dry and fine.

Concerning the crops in Yunnan and Kwei-Chow, it is impossible to speak for certain, as but little of the drug arrives here directly from those provinces.

It may, however, be surmised that the fine weather existing in Szechuen has extended to the neighbouring provinces, in which case a good crop may be expected; and, indeed, there are abundant signs of a hopeful feeling existing in Hankow amongst native opium merchants as to this year's crop.

No information has been able to be obtained here about crops in Shênsi and Kansu, but the Mahommedan rebellion, which has so long existed in these provinces, and which has only just been suppressed in one of them, Shênsi, will have effectually prevented any very extensive cultivation of the poppy. Concerning Manchuria, nothing whatever is known here.

Question 2nd.—Any particular circumstances that have affected or are likely to affect the out-turn?

Answer 2nd.—The unusually fine weather which existed in Szechuen during the beginning of the year, and of which the low condition of the waters of the Yangtse here up to July was a proof, would be eminently favourable to the opium crop, nor have any allusions been made to ravages arising from blight or disease.

Question 3rd.—Is cultivation of the poppy generally and specially in the writer's own vicinity extending, or the reverse?

Answer 3rd.—In the province of Hupei, in which Hankow is situated, the area of cultivation appears to be much as formerly. The chief opium district is in the west of the province bordering on Szechuen in the prefectures of I-chang and Huh-an-fu.

Here a considerable quantity is grown and called Chiso-tu. It is said to be of excellent quality, but the quantity produced only just suffices for local consumption, though the article is much sought after when it can be obtained, and a heavy price is paid for it.

It is likewise stated that at several places in the country, the peasantry cultivate small quantities of opium by way of making a few cash.

The quantity is infinitesimal in amount, and can have no [illegible] but it may be a straw showing how the wind blows. It is doubtful, however, whether the soil of this province is fertile enough to render opium cultivation profitable, and tea, the staple of Hupei, and possessing the double advantage of being profitable and legal, will probably prevent any great extension of poppy cultivation.

In the neighbouring provinces of Hunan and Honan, some attempts have been made towards the cultivation of the poppy; but the large imports of foreign and native opium into these provinces show the amount to be but slight. A beginning, however, has been made, and the cultivation of the poppy may, in the fertile country of Honan, be profitably extended; but the province of Hunan can never, from the poverty of its soil, become a formidable competitor for growth of opium.

In Szechuen, nearly half the province is already appropriated for opium, and the cultivation of it being profitable, it may safely be supposed it will be extended further if possible; but the soil of west Szechuen being less fertile than that of the east portion, any further increase will be impeded. Of increase or reverse in the provinces of Yunnan and Kwei-Chow, no statistics are obtainable, except that, so far back as 1836, the fertile spots in that province are mentioned, in a memorial addressed by Choo-Tsun to the then Emperor, as being appropriated for the growth of the poppy; and it may safely be stated now that the produce is very considerable, though the Mahommedan rebellion existing there would be a check to any great extension. An estimate made in 1869 gives piculs 20,000 for annual yield of Yunnan, piculs 15,000 for Kwei-Chow, and piculs 6,000 for Szechuen.

These figures, however, are open to criticism, for it seems remarkable that the province having the largest export of opium should produce the smallest crop.

Question 4th.—Any action of the imperial or local authorities affecting opium?

Answer 4th.—No direct action has been lately taken against its cultivation. Heavy transit dues and an increased land tax are the only means used.

Proclamations are, of course, continually being issued by local magistrates, exhorting people to cultivate cereals and abandon opium for more useful crops; but, as the officials are the chief consumers of the drug, and, in addition, derive a considerable revenue therefrom, these proclamations are intended only as a means of exacting more money from the cultivators.

Question 5th.—Is the consumption of native opium extending in the interior and in the treaty ports, and how is it affecting the consumption of Indian opium, and whence is the native opium procured which is consumed in the writer's vicinity?

Answer 5th.—The consumption is decidedly on the increase, and more native opium comes down here every year; but it does not appear as yet to have any effect on the foreign drug. The total of opium-smokers is becoming larger every year, and their number increases much more rapidly than the amount of native opium produced. It may even be stated that the increased consumption of the native article has a favourable effect on the sale of the foreign drug. Its cheapness increases the number of smokers, and they, having acquired a taste for the drug, betake themselves ultimately to the best kind they can procure, which is, of course, the Indian opium.

It is stated here by foreign firms that, until the production of opium equals the demand, and the area of cultivation bears a more equal proportion to the increasing number of consumers, no fears need be entertained for the Indian opium, and even then the superior quality of the foreign drug would continue for some time to give it an advantage. The want of rapid modes of transit is a further disadvantage, and the Indian may be expected to hold its own for some years, and its sale perhaps rather to increase than diminish.

The following table shows the import of opium into Hankow for the years 1868, 1869, 1870:—

		1868.	1869.	1870.
Malwa	Piculs	3,007	2,441	3,536
Patna	"	98	202	205

Szechuen is the greatest producing district for Hankow, almost the entire importation coming from that province.

The quality is not first-rate, but its cheapness makes it popular with the poorer classes. Some is also imported from Yunnan, but the long distance, the difficulties of transit, and the heavy taxation, prevent any large importation. Its quality is said to be excellent, nearly equalling that of Indian opium, and the conterminous province of Hunan is largely supplied with it. It is, however, a significant fact that this province is likewise the largest importer from Hankow, as a centre, of the Indian drug, so that the best native opium would seem, under the most favourable circumstances, unable to compete successfully with the more tasty article. The Yunnan opium is undoubtedly the most formidable rival the Indian drug possesses, but the cultivation of it having been in existence for the last fifty years, the maximum of extension may have been attained. It is largely imported into Hunan and Szechuen, and Chuenging-fu in the latter province is a central depôt for the Yunnan opium as Hankow is for the foreign.

From the expense of carriage and taxation Szechuen can now hardly be reckoned as a consumer of the foreign drug, though, in former years, some little was sent. The Yunnan opium has to some degree taken its place from its being both excellent in quality and cheap and close at hand, but the opening up of a port in Szechuen to foreign steamers would probably have the effect of increasing import of foreign opium.

Question 6th.—What the relative prices are of native and of Indian opium, and whether any thing is known that is likely to affect them?

Answer 6th.—The prices ruling in Hankow market are now, for—

Yunnan,	1st quality,	Tls.	380	per 100 catties.
Kwei-chow	"	"	370	" " "
Szechuen	old	"	320	" " "
"	new	"	296	" " "

Foreign opium from 500 to 540 taels per chest.

Indian opium is consumed chiefly by the wealthier and official classes, its dearness having always prevented its becoming a common article of consumption with the poorer classes. The native article is consumed by the poor exclusively as inferior teas are in England, and the great extension of opium cultivation in China has been induced to supply a demand which the more expensive drug was unable to satisfy.

The rich continue, and will continue, to smoke the best that can be procured, and, unless the foreign drug becomes so adulterated as to become inferior to the native opium, it will continue to hold its own in the market. The price of foreign opium has remained nearly stationary here for the last two or three years, ranging from 500 to 550 taels per chest, nor is there much expectation here of its being lowered. The price of the native article has a slow, but very slight, tendency to decrease, the increased production being compensated for by the increased and increasing number of consumers, and, until the one has overtaken the other, no important reduction can be expected.

The following prices of various kinds of native opium, given by Baron Richtofen, who traversed the province of Honan in the spring of 1870, may prove interesting, but their accuracy cannot be vouched for:

1st.—Kansu		900	to 1,000	cash a tael.
2nd.—Shênsi		800	to "	"
3rd.—	Honan	600	to 700	" "
	Shansi			
4th.—Szechuen		400	to 500	" "

1,100 cash = a dollar = 4s. 3d., and 16 taels = 1 catty, 100 of which make a picul, equalling 133⅓ lbs.

Question 7th.—Any facts regarding the position of Persian, Turkish, or other opium (not Indian or indigenous) in the market?

Answer 7th.—A large foreign firm at this port imported some Turkish opium, but it being found unsaleable here, it had to be returned to Shanghai.

CORONER'S INQUESTS IN THE STREETS.

The following is from the proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 16th October 1871:—Read the following letter from the Coroner of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 30th September 1871, No. 40:—With reference to the proceedings of Government, dated 19th September, 1871, No. 1303, arising from an article that appeared in the *Madras Times* of the 11th instant (herewith returned), I have the honour to state that the inquest, held in Chintadrepettah on the 8th instant, was conducted in the manner usual under such circumstances before and since my appointment to the office of Coroner. The *post-mortem* examination was held near where the body was found at the side, and not in the middle, of the road. Every precaution was taken to prevent any person moving about in the street from seeing anything which took place. The kannat of the Government tent, which is five feet high, was carefully placed so as to surround the persons engaged and to conceal the body; and one or two police officers were stationed with the lascar to secure the kannat and to prevent any one pressing on it. (2.) Since the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, I have, with the assistance of the police, set up the kannat where the *post-mortem* was held, and have examined the locality by going on the roof of the opposite house and into the verandahs near, with the view of ascertaining whether or not any exposure could have taken place, and I find that no dead body within the kannat could have been seen even by those who wilfully posted themselves in the positions named. It is unnecessary to say that no person passing along the street could, by any possibility, have seen what was invisible to those occupying the elevated positions mentioned. I, with the jury, was sitting during the whole time of the *post-mortem* on the opposite pial at an elevation of at least from three to four feet, and I could see nothing even of the medical officer within the tent except on his standing up, when his head was visible. (3.) No *post-mortem* examinations are held in the streets, except in those cases, forming a very small proportion of the whole number of inquests, where the bodies are found in streets. In such cases there is no other possible course which is not open to more serious objection. No native will allow his pial, house, or courtyard to be used for a *post-mortem*; and no police station is so constructed as to allow of examinations being held in it satisfactorily. Dead-houses have been suggested; but these, besides being a source of continual irritation to the natives by interfering with their caste prejudices unnecessarily, would, if in sufficient numbers, be a source of very great and constant expense to Government, and would not answer the end in view [illegible] minations require to have abundance of light, to be sufficiently private, and to be performed as early as possible; and, under present arrangements, all these things are secured. Should deadhouses be erected, the removal of any corpse to them will cause great delay, as this cannot be done until after the view. Discretion cannot, in my opinion, be allowed in this country to the native police, and the body must not be moved until it has been seen by the jury, who are then able, in many cases, to form a better opinion than if they have never seen it in its original position, and thus the oral evidence by the view. The body, after having been viewed, will have to be removed to the nearest dead-house, which may, and often will, be miles distant; and thus the ends of justice will not unfrequently be defeated by the *post-mortem* being delayed until decomposition has rendered it useless.

Order thereon, 16th October 1871, No. 1420. The Governor in Council considers the foregoing explanation to be satisfactory. The Government, however, desire that a kannat seven feet high, may be provided for future use on such occasions.

COFFEE PLANTERS ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

(*Athenæum and Daily News*, Oct. 23.)

The order of the Government, liberal as it apparently is regarding coffee cultivation, &c., on the Neilgherries, displays a lamentable amount of ignorance as to the cause of existing estates languishing, and the proprietors being on the verge of ruin. At present coffee has a worse name than it merits. The origin of its bad name cannot be said to be due entirely to the want of capital of the original planters. Many of them came out from home with no exaggerated idea of the profits to be made out of the cultivation of coffee. They came out prepared to rough it as many have gone to Queensland and elsewhere. They were familiar with the printed terms on which land was procurable which, in all conscience, seem liberal enough. Indeed the Government is liberal on paper and in intention. But the application of its liberality is suspended so long at times that it is valueless when it comes. And intending planters came here anxious and sanguine, willing to stay at the Presidency to get through the few necessary forms before proceeding to the felling and burning. Some of them commenced "roughing" it at the Club, on the eve, as they thought, of bidding good-bye to civilization and French cooks in two or three days. They find out after a while that they have got to the wrong place and ought to have gone to Calicut or Mangalore. The journey to either of those places was once far more expensive than it is now, and there were no efficient estate agents and reliable advisers for the pioneers to go to. Roughing it was found to be impossible in the plains, and capital consequently kept floating away in maintaining the enterprising planter in enforced idleness for months. When he got to his estate, he neglected the precautions which his own experience has caused his successors to adopt to ward off the jungle fever. He was perhaps compelled to come down into the plains to recruit his health and probably to raise money to rescue that which he had spent from being utterly lost. The completion of his ruin was almost certain. Perhaps he returned home with a broken constitution and without a penny. Perhaps he is now superintending plantations for those who were fortunate enough to buy when the purchase money was almost a song. Or, perhaps, his misfortunes were recognised by a kind-hearted Governor who put him in an appointment for which his previous training as a planter eminently fitted him. We have not, we think, drawn much on our imagination. The truth of the picture is borne out by the advice of estate agents, and of merchants in Madras, to would-be planters. This advice invariably is to buy an old (not a worn out one) and tried estate rather than a new one. In taking this advice an end may be seen to expenditure unless one likes to enlarge the estate, and labour has not to be wholly organised. By taking this course, we may hope that, in a few years, the plantations worth working will be freed from all incumbrance and the expenditure on others that are not remunerative be diverted to newly-opened land, chosen by the aid of the best experience and most trustworthy inspection. We may point out what the Government can do in the matter, particularly as we have now a costly agricultural department, or a department that is sure to become costly. The Government says that one reason why estates languish is because the proprietors have to pay exorbitant interest for money lent to them. Now as the first duty of the Government is to make all land produce as much as possible, there is no reason why Government itself should not advance money to coffee planters as it does to ryots in the plains. Possibly, owing to the unpunctuality of Government, few planters would be disposed to avail themselves of the privilege of a paternal Government for a creditor. But unpunctuality is not a necessary characteristic of Government proceedings, however much appearances may favour an opposite theory. It might employ the estats agents which are employed by others as advisers, and on the recommendation of one or more of them grant or refuse at once the advance applied for by a planter. As regards future sales of land, to avoid delays, we would recommend that the land be marked out in lots by competent men, and that cowles be granted for each to the first comers on terms to be specified, and we would say published in England, for coffee cultivation depends almost wholly for its existence upon British enterprise.

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Do	do	12	do	do	5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per Annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight.....1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand .....1s. 10½d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight .....340 France. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Upper-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY,

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

FOR SALE.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES,

JUST LANDED.

Weir's Sewing Machines	Rs. 32 complete.
Mahogany Cabinets	8
Walnut "	10
Packing Case, extra	1

Sole Agents—Messrs. WHEATLEY, & Co., Bombay.

JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS.	LOCKETS.	SHIRT STUDS.
BROOCHES.	NECKLETS.	SLEEVE LINKS.
CHARMS.	PENCIL CASES.	SNUFF BOXES.
EARRINGS.	SCARF PINS.	CHAINS.
FINGER RINGS.	SCARF RINGS.	WEDDING RINGS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER NEW GOODS,

all of the best London manufacture.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE KO